Cist, Thomas B. Drinker, N. Scoonmaker, W. Kinney, E. Hamilton.

ARKANSAS.—George W. Underhill, W. D. Dabney, George S. Fogleman, Benjamin F. Odle, Thos.

M. Collins, Peter G. Reeves, Henry W. Anderson.

Kentucky.—L. M. Flournoy.

Iowa.—Wm. B. Ewing, J. G. Edwards

Mississippi.—John Mayrant, C. R. Clifton, A. A. McWillie, W. R. Campbell, Edward D. Church,

J. P. Cunningham, A. G. Carter, W. S. Bodley,

W. D. Coleman, A. H. Arthur, Dr. Wm. M.

Gwinn, O. O. Woodman, Milez C. Folkes, W. H.

Hurst, Thompson P. Ware, Adam L. Bingamen,

Simon Murchison, John K. Stockman, T. A. S. Doniphan, Woodman Wren, Alvarez Fisk, Edward Turner,

T. Fulkerson, Thomas B. Hill, Henry Laird,

Hugh McGehee, James M. Greer, M. Woodell, G.

W. Smith, S. Lewallen, Thomas Mall, S. Wooten,

Col. J. S. Calhoun, Dr. D. Sutton, H. D. Bridgers,

James S. Bailey, Madison McAfe, R. H. Stokes, J.

I. Carson, E. Featherston, R. N. Christian.

Tennessee.—John Pattison, J. Delafield, Levi

Prescott, S. D. Prescott, W. B. Morris, R. P. Neely,

William Ramsey.

On mating of Hon, M. Brown of Tennessee,

Prescott, S. D. Prescott, W. B. Moins, ...
William Ramsey.
On motion of Hon. M. Brown of Tennessee, seats were assigned to the several reporters of newspapers in attendance on the convention.
Mr. Fearn, of Alabama, from the nominating committee appointed yesterday, reported the following the several results.

President.-Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South

President.—Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Vice Presidents.—Dr. James Overton, of Tennessee; Colonel John Hanna, of Kentucky; Colonel Wm. Strong, of Arkansas; General Roger Barton, of Missiasippi; Captain H. M. Shreve, of Missouri; Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Hon. Oliver I. Morgan, of Louisiana; Major Alexander Black, of South Carolina; General Leonard White, of Illinois; Dr. Richard Soeed, of North Carolina; J. S. Hawkins, of Ohio; Hon. Wm. Birch, of Indiana; Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa; B. B. Minor, of Virginia.

Secretarie.—C. F. M. Noland, of Arkansas; J. G. Harris, of Tennessee; A. B. Chambers, of Missouri; A. V. S. Lindsley, of Tennessee; J. D. B. De Bow, of South Carolina; F. A. Lumsden, of Louisiana; T. B. Drinker, of Ohio.

Marshals.—J. F. Ferrington, of Memphis; L. C. Trezevant, of Memphis; W. B. Morris, of Memphis. On motion of LeRoy Pope, jr., of Tennessee, a committee of three was appointed to wait on the president elect, and conduct him to his seat.

Mesurs. L. Pope, jr., of Tennessee, Dr. Thomas Feern, of Alabama, and Colonel James Gadsden, of South Carolina, were appointed said committee; who proceeded immediately to execute the duty assigned them.

On motion of C. F. M. Noland, of Arkansas, it was

On motion of C. F. M. Noland, of Arkaneas, it

was

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Hon. E. J. Shields for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this body.

The committee appointed to wait

The committee appointed to wait on Hon. J. C. Calboun, returned, and conducted that gentleman to the chair. His entrance was greeted by a general plaudit from the assembly. After the applause had subsided, Mr. Calboun rose and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and entered at some length into an exposition of the objects of the

MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

icultemen of the concention:

I thank you for the honor you have conferred on
ne by calling me to preside over your delibera-

The object of the meeting, so far as I have learn The object of the meeting, so far as I have learned, is the development of the resources of the West and South. And, gentlemen, it is for you to determine what they are, by what means they can be best developed, and also how far the aid of the general government may be invoked to carry them out; and here, I trust, it may not be deemed improper to state my own opinions on these points.

The region occupied by the western and southern States is of vast extent. It may indeed be properly divided into three parts:

1. The Mississippi valley—that magnificent country drained by the mighty stream whose current rolls by your city—which extends nearly through the temperate zone, from north to south, and from the Rocky to the Alleghany mountains, from west to east.

the Rocky to the Alleghany mountains, from west to cast.

II. That portion which stretches from the mouth of the Mississippi river along the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean, and the chief productions of which are cotton and rice.

III. That portion stretching from the Mississippi river along the Gulf of Mexico to the Mexican line; and here I may be permitted to include Texas, which, though not yet formally admitted as a State, is destined, at no far distant period, to shine as a bright star in the national galaxy. [Cheers.]

The vast region, comprehending these three divisions, may justly be called the great agricultural portion of our Union; and, as such, it must ever predominate. Consider its climate, so various; its

visions, may justly the called the great agricultural portion of our Union; and, as such, it must ever predominate. Consider its climate, so various; its extent, so vast; its soil, so fertile; its products are every fruit and grain and vegetable belonging to a temperate zone, and that in rich profusion and abundance. Nature has been munificent towards this favored region. Already has much been done in the onward progress of this country. Here, all the articles to clothe and feed markind are produced, not only in sufficient abundance for our wants, and for that of the United States, but their supply demands the market of the world to consume. Cotton, breadstuffs, lead, sugar, tar, and turpentine, gimseng, and other articles too numerous to mention—all seek a market both at home and abroad. In a short time, also, your fertile valleys and entensive prairies will have undergone farther improvements and extension. Your cotton and breadstuffs will have greatly increased in quantity; and, at the same time, Texas will haveadded greatly to the manufacture of sugar.

Kalb county. In every direction they tend to that point, harmonizing all interests of all directions in that one spot, and interests of all directions in that one spot, and interests of all directions in

point, harmonizing all interests of all directions in that one spot, and interesting all parties in the further execution of each other's views.

I cannot here go into detail as I could wish.
Facts, however, will be presented to the consideration of the convention by a suitable committee for that purpose, which will dispense with the necessity of my going farther than a general allusion to this tone.

that purpose, which will dispense with the necessity of my going farther than a general allusion to this topic.

I may, in illustration, however, be permitted to say, that, at the outset of the construction of the Charleston and the Savannah railroads, there was great jealousy of each other. Eventually, however, better counsels prevailed. The roads, by necessity, met at Atlanta, in DeKalb county, Georgia, and from that point there is to both of those companies a mutual and joint interest in the farther prosecution to completion of a railroad to the Mississippi valley. Now, a railroad is projected from Oxford, through the Hiswassee district; which, of necessity, goes to Atlanta. That from Nashville, through Chattanooga, must pass to the same point. That from Memphia, the same. From Grand Gulf or Vicksburg, the same. From New Orleans, the same. And this shows that, instead of rivalry, we in truth are interested in the execution of all. We all meet at one point, the farther progress from which is of mutual advantage and interest to all.

I trust, gentlemen, a spirit will govern this assembly which will remove all jealousy, if any may have existed, between divers interests. They are all one in reality. I hope to see harmony—all aiding in all, and rejoicing in doing so.

In these remarks I do not cross the Mississippi river to the newer region of country, for on this point I am unprepared; but I firmly hope and believe there will be no difficulty there. Their interests are ours.

The systematic police of your streams, and their

point I am unprepared; but I firmly hope and believe there will be no difficulty there. Their interests are ours.

The systematic police of your streams, and their protection in war, will, it is true, afford great facility in the transit of persons and merchandise, and a ready market in one place, if not another—even a market to every man's door. But that is as yet but little. We must look to our connexion with the North, as well as among ourselves, and see that that connexion shall be secure from danger of navigation, as well as contingency of war. The railroad system is the only sure and uninterrupted means of connexion therewith—and that, for the six months in the year when, from opposite causes, either ice or drought, the ordinary channels of inland navigation are closed. Besides great railroad communications, we must also connect the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence rivers—to effect which, the Illinois river presents great natural advantages. Other links of connexion now in progress will shortly be completed—the New York and Eric railroad, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the James river and Kanawha railroad, and other companies, pushing on their noble enterprises to completion.

This, then, gentlemen, brings us to a more delicate question; and that is, how far we may inrege the aid of the general government. On this point, gentlemen, I rm aware there is a diversity of opinion. It is well known that I am for a rigid construction of our constitution. I will not—nay, I would scorn to take this occasion to pass opinion on topics belonging to other halls than these. And here I would beg all to act with forbearance. If general topics arise, let every constitutional scruple be an untouched point. Your circular of last July, excluding subjects of political controversy, I read with pleasure on that account. Our general government, dower, is one of limited powers. Its restrictions must be sacred, and on them depends the duration of our constitution and our country. On their integrity depends the fond antic ests are ours.

The systematic police of your streams, and their

two points:

1. A more uninterrupted communication between the Mississippi river and the Gulf, by deepening the bar at the Balize, so as at all times to admit the passage of the largest vessels, and thus effect a more immediate junction of the occan and river trade.

2. Security in the event of war, not only by an extensive naval station on the Gulf, and the permanent occupation of those waters by a large naval force, but also by the speedy fortification of the Tortugas.

Tortugas.

These means will tend to keep open the present modes of transit between the southwestern and At

modes of transit between the southwestern and Atlantic States.

There is another mode of intercommunication, however, wherein the intervention of the general government may be more than doubtful. I now allude to the railroad system. Now, government, I contend, cannot create a railroad system, or any other system of internal improvements within any separate State; and grant that it had the power, even then it would be in vain to look for any appropriation. Local appropriations (if I may use a vulgar tion. Local appropriations (if I may use a vulgar tion. Local appropriations (if I may use a vulgar tion. Local appropriations) tion. Local appropriations (if I may use a vulgar expression) are controlled and overruled by "log-rolling;" and in illustration of the futility of the general government embarking in any undertaking of the kind, I would state that already is has expended not less than seventeen millions of dollars therein, the whole of which at this time is not worth one million of dollars. However, the government ought to subscribe to every work of internal improvement, in proportion to its ownership, in lands to be benefited thereby, just as individual or corporate owners do. This is no new idea to me. I once gave the casting vote in the chair, for the ship canal connexion in Illinois, on this principle. Now the government is a great landed proprietor in the new States. It ought to terminate that ownership, and transfer its management to the States, allowing them thirty three and one-third (a liberal allowance, to be sure) per cent. for attending to it, the other sixty-six and

short time, also, your fertile valleys and settentive improvements and extension. Your cotton and breadtuffs with surface of the state of the state

awaits you. It will not be more than twenty year, before you will be deliberating, not how you shal connect your valley with the southeastern States but how you shall connect your valley with the Pacific ocean, and how, across the continent you shall connect the

connect your valley with the southeastern States; but how you shall connect your valley with the Pacific ocean, and how, across the continent you shall connect the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and thus control the transit of the products of the world.

Let your mederation, harmony, and unanimity, gentlemen, set an example which shall hereafter have its effect, in similar results, where we trust the deliberations of this convention will be duly responded to. And may the results be such as to perpetuate and strengthen, if possible, by other indissoluble bonds, that intimate connexion which shall ever be our boast—that, as long as time shall last, we may ever continue over the most presperous regions of the world the United States of America.

On motion of Mr. Shields, of Tennessee, it was

mittee of fifteen delegates, to be selected from the States of Tennessee, Alabams, Georgia, and South Carolina, to report on the expediency of a turnpike or other road from Memphis to Charleston, and on the means of accomplishing the same, whether by individual subscriptions, State incorporations and aid, or how far the general government ought to aid in the construction of the same.

Mr. Whitesides moved to lay the same on the table, whereupon Mr. Pettit withdrew his motion.

Mr. — of Louisiana, offered a resolution giving every State represented in the convention an equal vote on all subjects.

Mr. H. G. Smith suggested that the various States represented should be entitled to the same number of votes as each has in its representation in Congress, except Penne ylvania and Virginia, which should be allowed to vote only in the proportion in which they are represented in this convention.

Mr. Minor, of Va., followed this up by an eloquent and indignant rebuke; whereupon Mr. Smith moved that the Old Dominion, the mother of States, be fully represented in her votes, according to the scale of federal representation; and the convention unanimously agreed thereto.

An interesting debate then occurred on a motion by Mr. Shielda, embodying the suggestion of Mr. H. G. Smith; which was carried.

Gen. Gaines arose, and in a pointed and terse manner showed the true course was to give every State an equal vote. He was followed by Mr. L. H. Coe, who seconded the suggestions of General Gaines, and in a short but lucul speech ably supported the same, concluding by moving a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

The convention reconsidered the vote. Mr. Coe then moved that each State and Territory repre-

eration of the vote just taken.

The convention reconsidered the vote. Mr. Corthen moved that each State and Territory represented in convention (Texas included) shall have an equal vote in its action; and the same was adopt-

The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock

Evening session.—Mr. Gadsden presented for inspection a map showing every railroad proposed. Ordered to be left on the secretary's table.

Col. Gadsden moved a call of the members of the several committees appointed in July last, with a view to filling all the vacancies existing therein, and submitting to them for future report, on their part, the various subjects peculiarly appertaining to their consideration; and that each delegation should name to the chairman the person from each State they may select to fill said vacancies. This was agreed to.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow Monning Session .- 3d day.

Convention met at 9 o'clock. The minutes were nd by the secretary. On motion of Mr. Walters, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one membe from each one of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri Arkansas, and Texas, be appointed for the purpose of in quining into the expediency of constructing a military road from Vandalia, Illinois, to the frontiers of Texas, or of grant ing alternate acctions of the public lands in the State throughout which the road may pass, to aid in its construct Judge Clifton, of Mississippi, offered the following

Judge Clifton, of Mississippi, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the sense of this convention. That the Missis sippi river is entitled to be considered an inland sea, and is regard to appropriations for the safety and convenience or navigation, and for all purposes of general police, to be placed on the same footing as the Atlantic coasts, and especially that the obstructions to its navigation, throughout its whole course, ought speedly to be removed, by adequate appropriations out of the coast of the end of the Mississippi, so as one of the coast of the mouth of the Mississippi, as a coast worth of a nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

2. That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast ought to be preserved thimpaired, and that ample military and naval defences should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at the most eligible points for that purpose.

4. That the prospects of connecting the Mississippi river with the lakes of the north by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic cean through the valley of the St. Lawrence, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress, and meets with the cordial approvation of the whole people of the Mississippi valley.

5. That millions of acree of the public domain, lying on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, now worthless for the purposes of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments so as to prevent overflow; and that his convention recommend to Congress to grant one helf of the overflowed lands, in consideration of having the whole reclaimed and made valuable.

6. That extension of the South Carolins and Georgia rail-road to Mill's Yoint, in Kentucky, to Nashville and Memphis, in Tennessee, and to Vickshurg, Natchez, and Rodney, in Mississippi, is an object of the first importance to the people of the Mississippi valley, and of our southern Atlante border; and that the consideration of Gorgess is respectfully invited to the propriety of rendering such ai

[The Tennessee delegation returned, having rected a reconciliation of any misunderstanding.]

Mr. — of Pittaburg, moved to lay the resolutions of Judge Clifton on the table.

Col. Gadsden desired, at the same time, their ref-

col. Gaussien deared, at the same time, their reference to the respective committees on those subjects; which was not agreed to.

A call being had by States to ascertain the vote however, the motion to lay upon the table was adopted.

It was then moved that the consideration of the resolutions just had upon the table he now taken upon the table upon the t

The resolution of the gentleman from Illinois was then adopted by a very large majority.

The rest of the morning was occupied in filling vacancies in the various standing committees, viz:

Committee on the military and naval resources and necessities of the South.

resulties of the South.

mittee on improvement of Ohio river.

mittee on improvement of western rivers

mittee on forts and defences, and Indian

committee on western mails.

Committee on western mails in the South.

Committee on western marine hospitals.

Committee on leveling and reclaiming the public committee on leveling and reclaiming the public low lands on the borders of the large western rivers.

low lands on the borders of the large western rivers
Committee on the connexion of the lakes with
western rivers by ship canal.
Committee on railroad connexion of south Atlantic ports with Mississippi river,
Committee on western armory.
Committee on military road through Arkansas,
from the Mississippi to the west frontier.
Special committee on lake harbors and lake defences.

And the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock

Evening session.—Convention called to order by the president. On motion of General Hayes, of Tennessee, General Gaines, of the United States army, was elected a vice president of this convention by the assembly at large.

General Hayes, A. M. Looney, and Mr. Forsey were appointed a committee to wait on Gen. Gaines and inform him of his appointment.

And the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES. J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

\$30,000. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 46, for 1845, To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Sat 6th of December, 1845.

10,000 1 do ...
5,000 1 do ...
3,000 2 prizes of ...
2,387 3 do ...
2,000 5 do ...
1,900 200 do ...
6cc. &cc.

Tickets \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2 50. Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130 do 25 half do do 25 quarter do \$50,000-\$15,000-\$10,000.

SPLENDID ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 47, for 1845, drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday December 13th, 1845. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

..... 78 No. lottery-13 drawn ballots. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$140 Do do 26 half do 70 Do do 26 quarter do 35

\$60,000 in prizes of \$10,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 48, for 1845, drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday December 20, 1845. SPLENDID SCHENE: capitals of \$10,000, amounting to \$60,000! \$3,500 \$2,340!

 &c.
 &c.

 75 numbers—13 drawn ballots.
 Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

 tificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
 Do
 do
 25 half
 do
 65

 Do
 do
 25 quarter
 do
 32

\$35,294! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 49, for 1845. be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Sat December 27, 1845.

GRAND SCHEME:

Do do 26 quarter do 35
Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention; and an official account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington, D. G.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS. THOMAS PURSELL has just imported, per ships Pacific and Hampden, from Liverpool and other sources, one hundred and thirteen packages of the above articles, of the newest style and from

French and English china dinner, tea, and toilet French and English china dinner, tea, and toilet sets, or pieces detached
Canton china, pearl, white, blue, stone china, and and blue printed and figured plates
Dishes, bowls, vases, (a great variety)
In a word, his very extensive stock embraces almost every article usually kept in such establishments.

ments.

Dixon's English Britannia tea and coffee sets and plated castors; and also American Britannia coffee and tea sets, or pieces separate
Castors, lamps, candlesticks, mugs, covered pitch

ers

Table and tea spoons, coffee urns and biggins,

cc.

Solar, lard, or oil lamps
Astral, stand, side, Liverpool, reading, cut, plair
nd ground hall lamps
Lamp glasses and wicks, of almost every size
Ivory-handled and other knives and forks, i

mplete sets or separate Plated and brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays

Waiters, looking-glasses, shovels and tongs
Cut, pressed, and plain tumblers, wines
Champagnes, finger-bowls, wine coolers, claret
Decanters, fruit baskets, dishes, lamps, &c.
A large assortment of common ware, suitable fe
tailing. All of which will be sold, wholesale as tail, as cheap as the very cheapest.

English pipes in boxes
English pipes in boxes
First quality stone ware at the factory prices
As the subscriber is determined to reduce his
heavy stock of goods, he intends to sell low, an
solicits a call from his friends and the public gene
rally at his store opposite Brown's Hotel, Pennsyl
vanis avenue.

THOMAS PURSELL. Nov. 17-MThSat 4w TOM THUMB.

TOM THUMB.

THIS celebrated dwarf, who has been so cordially received in all the principal cities of the United States, is now holding his levee at the Odeon Hall, corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, where he may be seen from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 9, p. m. This wonderful man is 20 years old, and only 27 inches high; being smaller than any child that can walk. He is active and intelligent; and never has a human being of any size been blessed with a more excellent disposition; and this, with his extraordinary small stature, has induced thousands of persons, after seeing him once, to become his almost daily visiters; especially the ladies, with whom he is a universal favorite. The Colonel leaves the city on Monday next for the South. Therefore, we advise all who wish to see the greatest curiosity of human nature ever known to exist, to call at the Odeon this week, or they will never have a similar opportunity.

(Formerly of Virginia, now of St. Louis, Missour Will attend promptly to any professional siness anywhere in the State of Missour provided the amount be five hundred dollars more.

Oct. 17—ctf

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE TARIFF-No. 12. stances under which the present tariff was passed— General reflections-Conclusion.

When the respectable and crudite organ of the

whig party of these United States, located at United States to pay the balances which she owed to Spain, Brazil, China, and other countries. Great British interests, and advocates British interests, and advocates British policy, against the interests and policy of its other nations; and thus, in the circle of trade, all na-British policy, against the interests and policy of the serious policy, against the interests and policy of the serious policy, and thus, in the circle of trace, as he serious make an exchange of equivalents. Each, in the like a book" on those subjects, because the hearts and sympathies of its editors are with and for our and sympathies of its editors are with and for our amount of its annual industry beyond its annual ancient enemy. But when it leaves the beaten track of subserviency to foreign interests, and talks learnedly of the tariff and the balance of trade, it of the effects which a high tariff has upon the mon- and cringing servility. steps aside from the line of its "daily walk and onversation," and betrays its ignorance of the subjects which it pretends to discuss. It is not because its editors are unable to comprehend such matters, but because, it may be, their "treasures are or government; and where their treasures are, there also are their hearts. But the people of the United States understand the peculiar circumances which surround the Intelligencer, and it is therefore unnecessary longer to dwell upon them.

In an editorial article in the National Intelli-

earnedly on the balance of trade, the editors add:

learnedly on the balance of trade, the cultors add:

"It is quite clear, we think, that the safest and most solid business for us would be to make our exports exceed our imports, because the balance, whatever it may be, will come to us in coin: that is to say, if, in 1846, we export one hundred and fifty millions, and import only one hundred millions, the balance of fifty millions due us by the residue of the world will be received in the 'hard,' which should be as welcome to the locofocos as the whigs."

I understand the Intelligencer to mean, that this policy of exporting a large amount of commodities.

policy of exporting a large amount of commodities tends to increase the nominal prices of all descripmore than we import of the commodities of other tions of property—of domestic manufactures as well nations, receiving the balance in the "hard," should as of everything clse—until finally the prices of all be the permanent policy of this country. Now, let us see what would be the effect of such bring his goods, which are now prohibited, when

system of policy upon other nations, and upon prices run low, to our market, and successfully comur own country.

The best-informed writers upon the precious metals suppose that there is about \$5,000,000,000 of article, and exporting it abroad to settle his account toil than the most indulgent of my readers we gold and silver in use in the whole commercial gold and silver in use in the whole commercial with the foreign manufacturer, in consequence of likely to imagine. But, I have pursued the subject of the prices being higher in this country than the carnestly, because I believed that a full developed. world. This amount is just 100 times \$50,000,000. the prices being higher in this country than the prices of the same articles in foreign countries, the of the true features of the tariff system was defined and silver from other nations, were purpued as a contract of the same articles in foreign countries, the importer is obliged to carry away specie, and pay it truth and justice, and to the cause of liberty. home each year a balance of \$50,000,000 in gold and silver, from other nations, were pursued as a permanent policy for one hundred years, this master at the paper issues in this country, causes a stratum of the paper issues in this country, causes a stratum of the paper issues in this country. tion would drain the whole world of its specie. Not a sudden contraction of our paper circulation, a fall only would all countries be deprived of their circu- in prices and wages, ending in the distress, banklating medium of gold and silver, but, also, of their paper currency, as gold and silver are, and must be, everywhere, the substratum of a paper currency. And the result of this policy would be, the universal bankruptcy of nations and of individuals-bringing in its train universal distress and universal anarchy. Such are the inevitable consequences, in resp

to all nations except our own, if the notions of the National Intelligencer were to become the permanent policy of this country, and if it were among the possibilities to make a totally impracticable scheme practicable. And what would be the effect upon our own count

and people? The results would be equally disastrous. The importation of two years' balances in 25 prizes of.......\$1,000 the "hard," which would be an addition of \$100,-400 000,000 to our currency, would upset and derange our whole monetary system. It would instant cause a great rise in the prices of all products; and in spite of the profound and sagacious theory of the Intelliencer, it would, in respect to all foreign countries, turn the balance of trade against us.

But, before that consequence would follow, it would stimulate speculation to an unheard-of extent; ending in revulsion, public embarressment, bankruptcy, and wide-spread ruin and

If, however, it were possible, in the nature of things, that the system of the Intelligencer could be continued one hundred, or even no more than fifty years, gold would become so plenty in this country, that a pound of it would not, in relation to other things, be worth so much as a pound of pew-ter now is; and would buy no more wheat, cloth, and the country is the continued one fifty years, gold would be would not, in relation to other things, be worth so much as a pound of pew-ter now is; and would buy no more wheat, cloth, and the country. It have been utterly disappointed."

Again, Mr. Buchanan said:

"It is a bill which I do not approve, and for which I would not vote, were it not for the present unparalleled condition of the existing law, the treasure, and the country. It had carnestly hoped that it might be modified and amended by the Senate, in this I have been utterly disappointed."

Again, Mr. Buchanan said: ter now is; and would buy no more wheat, cloth, or other commodities entering into the consumption of the country. Such are the absurd and ridiculous consequences to which the fanciful theory of the profound organ of federalism in this city inevitably

tions must be an equal exchange of commodity for ommodity, labor for labor. Then, as labor is the source of all value, each nation enjoys the full fruits of the industry of its citizens, and increases its wealth in proportion to the aggregate amount of It is idle to contend that one nation

out of another, and, like a horac jockey, bring home the balance of its ill-gotten profits in the Hon. Perry Smith, senator from Connecticut. cash. No; the Great Ruler of the universe has proclaimed, in the immutable laws of his providence, that swindling shall not exist and flourish among nations; and that, if it were possible to the practised by one nation, punishment, sooner or later, is the form of national calamity and suffering, will surely overtake the nation thus offending. He has so established the laws of trade, that one well to become supplicant to power. These outcomes are the same of the country and famishing laborers? Was it from the agriculturists of the country? Was it the hards the agriculturists of the country? Was it the hards the agriculturists of the country? Was it the hards the agriculturists of the country? Was it the hards the agriculturists of the country? Was it from the agricult cash. No; the Great Ruler of the universe has He said, on the passage of the bill : the content of the comments of ing, will surely overtake the nation thus offending.

the United States get the means to pay this debt? It and the last against it. HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR, by Hon.

C. J. Ingersoll. An additional supply this day received.

Nov. 26

The Late WAR, by Hon.

Low by selling to other nations enough more than she took of them, to pay the debts which she oxed to those against the bill; among whom was the Speaker, the full them. During the same period, the balances of the United States

In the House of Representatives, forty whigs voted took of them, to pay the debts which she oxed to those against the bill; among whom was the Speaker, the late Hon. John White, of Kentucky, and ex-President Adams.

against England and her dependencies were as fol-

etary system of the nation.

which the present tariff was enacted.

period in the second session of the 27th Congress, when there was but little time given to discuss its multifarious details; having been introduced and

passed immediately after the veto of a former bill.

for it, that it was very defective-that it was too

high in many of its provisions, and should and would be amended on the very first opportunity.

Thirdly, the democratic senators, including Messrs. Buchanan, Wright, and Williams, who

voted for it, believed that, if it was not passed, there

would be no law in existence which would enable

the government to collect its revenues, declaring their dislike to the bill when they gave their votes

o that which Mr. Buchanan expressed, said :

Mr. Buchanan said-

Secondly, it was admitted by those who voted

ocratic Congress to answer.

I am free to confess, that I am not one who fi 47,879,614 in either the moral or political tendencies of the

greatest disparity of condition existing among people. On the one hand, we see the capitalists

Should a law, admitted, by those who voted in

it, to abound in defects, passed under such circum stances, and voted against by forty of the party of now claim to be its peculiar friends, be permitted remain upon the statute-book, and to inflict oppor

sion and injustice upon the people? It is for a dea

employers, few in number, but rolling in opulen exercising the power of despots over their dependent latter, we witness nothing but poverty, depend The manufacturing system, where it has lon prevailed, has proved to be worse than the feed The currency of this country is made up of a mix-

ture of gold, silver, and paper money. The relation which paper has to the precious metals is as 1 to 3, system of the middle ages. The world then wi at the lowest ratio. Sometimes it is much higher than that. All know the tendency of the paper system to expansion. As the content of the paper system to expansion. remove from the patriarchal government. tem to expansion. As the power to increase or to diminish the volume of paper money is substan-tially vested in those bodies which manufacture it, rendered service to the lord. Look at the level. rendered service to the lord. Look at the legion viz: the banks, they can increase or decrease it at of hardy yeomanry which the Earl of Warwick. the great king-maker in English history-co Hitherto, with the exception of the single year summon to his standard. He was the patron a protector of his tenantry; and they, in return, during which the sub-treasury system was in opera-tion, the government of the United States has devered him and fought for him. There is no age paternal and chivalric relation existing between the posited its revenue in the banks of the country. As a surplus of public money, more or less in manufacturing monopolist and his hirel amount, is constantly lying in the banks, they remanufacturing monopolist and his hireling vassa

gard it as equivalent to so much capital paid in, and make it the basis of an increase of their Better far would it be for our co race of hardy yeomanry and industrious self-relys mechanics. It is the stalwart arm of the independe business, of an extension of their loans to the community, and of an expansion of their circuman that strikes the blow for freedom. The heart a lation. This expansion of the volume of currency such a man can never be crushed by the heel of a tions of property—of domestic manufactures as well pression. And it is such men who form the range of defence for their country, and the fabrics get so high that the foreign importer can parapet around the citadel of liberty. And now, although I have much more to say, would respectfully announce that, with this mimbe pete with the domestic manufacturer. But, instead my present labors cease. What I have written he cost me far more of painful research and fatiguing

On reviewing my labors, I discover no print avowed which I would retract; no which is not in my bonest belief true, and for which ruptcy, and ruin of thousands. Thus, a high tariff defeats itself in the end; but, in its explosion, it inflicts incalculable injury upon the community which are its protective system to be founded in wrong, and tending to the destruction of republic equality and freedom, I have done all which r Every protective tariff which has ever been adoptimpress that belief upon those who may hone ed by our government, has resulted in just such a catastrophe; and the present tariff will so result, with an examination of my arguments and ille tions; in the hope that, through the represent of the people and the States, now about to I now pass on to consider the circumstances under semble in Congress, it may be immediately re In the first place, it was passed at a very late BUNDELCUNE

RANK IN THE ARMY. Rank in the army implies eligibility to com Command is the responsibility, power, and authority of an officer. These are the essential quality of a military commission, as, without them, it is a warrant for so much pay. A commission is to patent (or warrant) for office and its authority. It

word is generic, and applies as well to cril as to military appointments.

In our army there are but two kinds of military commissions giving rank—the "brevet" and the "commission." The law creates these two kinds of commission, and limits the power of one. Then should therefore be no doubt, in our service, eithe that these are two kinds of military commission, of the authority which belongs to each. There is limitation, also, by law, to the power of "the commission"—that is, when an officer, in addition talks.

Again, Mr. Buchanan sau:

"I shall accept this [bill] now, as much the least of the two evils, and look forward with hope to better times for an adjustment of the turiff on a scale more consonant with all the great and various interests of the Union, without regard to sections."

Mr. Wright, taking a similar view of the bill to the with Mr.

"The alternative presented, then, is this bill or none; and the deep and deliberate conviction of his mind was, that this bill should pass, bad and loaded with defects as he believed it to be, rather than that

ments, which shall be composed only of their corps, according to the commissions in which shall be mustered in the said corps.

"Arr. 62. If upon marches, guards, or in quadifferent corps of the army shall happen to jet do duty together, the officer highest in rank of time of the army

Actices of War—may be said to be whole ing.

2. The authority of brevets and that of commiss of "prior date" are the same. They take effect courts martial and on detachments when composed different corps. These are the only cases in wis brevets or commissions of a prior date can lake feet under the 61st article; and they are case, our judgment, without obscurity. There should no obscurity in what constitutes a court man nor should there be in what constitutes a delignment; although we acknowledge some obscure.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, in expressing his deter-"I need not say that the bill, as a whole, is highly de objectionable to me, and, as I believe, to a majority of my constituents and the country."

How different the noble and eloquent hinguage of sions; but in the regiment, troop or compe which such officers belong, they shall do dut take rank, both in courts martial and on d

line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by el mission there, on duty, or in quarters, shall or mand the whole, and give orders for what is seful for the service, unless otherwise specially size ed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case."

rank which bestows eligibility to command-have made this distinction, because there are to missions in the army which do not give mil-rank. As, for instance, commissions in the a-cal department, commissions in the pay de-ment, commissions to military store-keepers, commissions (if we may use the phrase in sta-case) to suttlers; but we believe these latter t-rmed warrant officers. However that may all these commissions do not bestow military!

by any unbiased mind, as courts mana-fore, upon such boards, brevets, or com a prior date, cannot take effect; nor can missions take effect in the organization of efficers, as examiners at the military Such boards cannot be considered cou In the House of Representatives, forty schigs voted